

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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General Ludendorff retired strategically.

The Piave river is another Marne for the Austrians.

Col. E. M. House may be one of the supreme war council at Versailles—but he is only one.

Thank heaven, there are only a few days left in which American politicians can rock the boat.

Events in Europe seem to emphasize the wisdom of an allied demand for "unconditional surrender." Germany's army is by no means decisively beaten.

The capture of 150 big guns from the Austrian forces on the Italian front is apt to cripple the enemy as seriously as the loss of a thousand guns would cripple the Germans.

We shall feel more certain that the advertised political reforms have taken place in Germany when we know that William is out of the Kaiser's job and the job has been eliminated.

It is evident that President Wilson stirred up a whole hornet's nest of trouble in the close states, which otherwise would have taken their politics in fairly mild degree of enthusiasm.

London and Paris people are living in calm now that the German airplane bases have been moved far back by the allied drive. Inability to get at the British must be one of the most distressing thorns in the side of the Germans.

A test of German military strength may be found by determining whether or not Germany sends a sizeable contingent of forces to bolster up the Austrian armies which are beginning to give way on a wide front under the assaults of the allies in Italy.

Some of our contemporaries rolled up into compact form look a good deal like toothpicks now that the war industries board has limited the consumption of white paper, but a glance at the few pages reveals that the real substance of the more voluminous papers is still there.

Totals for the fourth Liberty loan are still incomplete, or, at any rate, they have not been presented to the public although ten days have passed since the close of the campaign. However, the failure of the treasury department to make a statement of the tabulation should not be taken as a sign of the failure of the country to reach the quota assigned but rather as the result of delays incident to the huge size of the loan and to the influenza epidemic.

Perhaps one reason why there should be disappointment among the people of some of the allied countries because Field Marshal Foch has not been able to cut off huge slices of the German forces in their retreat is that the expectations of those people were raised to an excessive pitch by the speculations and theorizings of some of the correspondents at the front who from day to day, in telling of the retreat of the German armies, had those armies all but wiped out and surely cornered. Those writers made it out as nothing short of miraculous if the German armies should get out of the traps.

The set of directions which the state board of health has approved for cleaning out and purifying houses in which there have been cases of influenza seems to be nothing more than the housewife follows in her usual round of thorough house cleaning in the spring or in the fall. So the housewives can combine the fall house cleaning with house purifying through the medium of soap and water, sunshine and fresh air. It will do no harm to turn the house inside out and then give copious applications of soap and water to such parts of the interior as will stand it. Cleanliness will go far toward wiping out any stray germs that might remain after cases of the malady. So the directions approved by the state board of health are recommended as good "fumigations" of houses after the recent epidemic. Incidentally, the people can clean their houses for the winter at the same time.

Announcement by Fuel Administrator Garfield that there will not be a coal famine in the United States during the coming winter may mean that the French did not find their coal mines in the Lens district so badly damaged as the first reports had it following the retreat of the Germans from that section of France. It was stated then that the mines could not, perhaps, be worked successfully for two years because of the sabotage wrought by the enraged Huns; and the full plans of the allies were probably based on an assumption similar to that. If, however, the mines are workable after only a short time it will mean that France can supply herself and her allies in Europe with a large amount of coal in place of that which has been drawn from the United States during the past year and a half. Inasmuch as the

American production was apportioned on the assumption that France's coal fields would not be able to render much help this year, it is possible that the United States mines have turned out enough for reasonable American uses and to supplement the production of the French mines.

PLAYING WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

If the war lords of Germany have been striving by their peace propaganda to undermine the fighting spirit of the allied armies, they probably will end by finding that it is the fighting spirit of their own army which has been undermined. It is probably true that the armies of all the allies would be willing to cease fighting immediately, providing it were assured them that the aims for which they have been striving had been secured but, on the other hand, they will be ready to continue the warfare if it shall prove that those aims have not been gained. Moreover, they are buoyed up by great victories. In contrast to that is the knowledge on the part of the German soldiers that they have been defeated severely and that there is no chance for them to win a military victory. Besides, they know that the economic conditions of their own country are very bad indeed and that the food situation is precarious. Therefore, were it to come about that the allies insist on further warfare, the German armies are the ones which will break under the strain. The allies are in the position of the victors even though they have not yet given the decisive blow to Germany. Their armies would resume fighting with the spirit of the victor. So, if Germany was merely striving through her peace proffers to undermine the morale, the will to fight, of the allies, the effort is sure to prove a boomerang.

CURRENT COMMENT

Abridged Training.

To offset time lost because of the epidemic, troops are to be sent abroad with somewhat abridged training, and it is believed that in this way it will be able to keep up to the standard of a million men in four months which has been somewhat exceeded since July. Of course, time lost can never be recovered, but the loss can be shifted to a point where it will matter less, and the essential just now is to keep a steady stream of reinforcements flowing. If part of the men have missed certain kinds of training, they will find first-rate instruction abroad, and there may be plenty of time for it before they are needed. The war department is very sensibly acting on the assumption that every man that can be sent will be needed and is going ahead with equipment on the same scale. If peace should come soon the men longest in active service can be sent home first as is but just, while the newcomers, though too late for a share of the fighting, will have a chance for a thorough military training and also for vocational and general education in the schools for soldiers; their time will by no means be wasted.—Springfield Republican.

Liquor and the Epidemic.

It is a delicate matter to discuss the use of alcohol in connection with the epidemic, at this time, but it is to be feared a serious misunderstanding has arisen in relation to this matter. The United States medical authorities have issued a warning against the unguarded use of stimulants, especially in the early stages of Spanish influenza. It does not require a medical knowledge to appreciate the fact that temperature or fever is increased by alcoholic stimulants and the raising of that temperature tends to help develop pneumonia. A considerable number of the deaths in Vermont have been in cases where such stimulants of this character were early used. The best success has attended cases where stimulants were not used. In places where a doctor is not available those having severe colds should use salt and water for the throat and nose, keep the bowels open freely, with simple remedies to reduce any fever.

We are aware that there are some physicians who will prescribe liquor for the influenza, but the fact remains that it is not the best form of treatment. If liquor is to be used at all the instructions issued by the United States medical authorities should be carefully followed, and it should be used, if at all, only in extreme cases.—Burlington Free Press.

TAKES HOUSE IN PARIS.

Col. E. M. House May Be Planning to Stay There Some Time.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the United States government to the European governments, has taken a house in a quiet quarter of Paris on the left bank of the Seine near the French ministry of war. He already has had conversations of considerable length with British, French, Greek and American officials.

Men's Work Shoes

MR. MAN:

If you are going to buy a pair of Heavy Work Shoes, we would like to have you see our shoes. You can get a good shoe here at from \$3.50 up.

We carry the
BASS SHOE
 Prices, \$4.00 to \$6.00

Boys' High-cut Storm
 Shoes at \$3.50 to \$5.00.
 Let us show you.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

Optimism

It has been truly said of that lamented genius, Robert Burns, that he was an irrepressible optimist, but certainly never before or since was an optimist required to do business on such small capital.

Optimism does not mean blind hope; it rather signifies, in its true sense, confidence—confidence in yourself and your fellow man—a feeling that the better things in man's nature will eventually assert themselves.

To cultivate optimism one must study those things in the social life of the community which make for healthy growth.

There is evidence that those things are present to-day and will be increasingly so after the war, the final stages of which we are undoubtedly entering. It behooves us to get ready, for the prospects are reassuring.

Develop and retain your optimism; indulge it thoughtfully, and increase your capital by regular deposits in this bank.

Peoples National Bank of Barre

WILLIAMSTOWN

Forrest C. Upham and Miss Grace E. Flint Married at Home of Bride's Uncle.

On Tuesday, Oct. 29, Forrest Clyde Upham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Upham of Brookfield, and Grace Ellen Flint, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flint of Williamstown, were united in marriage at the home of Rev. William N. Roberts, Rev. Roberts, who performed the ceremony, is a great-uncle of the bride. The occasion was the 28th anniversary of the marriage of the bride's parents, who were present at the ceremony. After the serving of refreshments, the couple left for the bride's home, where they will be while the groom is awaiting a call to service. Two brothers of the groom and one of the bride's brothers are now in service. The best wishes of a large circle of friends will follow the young couple.

Carpenter work at the village school addition is finished for the present and additional masons and helpers are employed in the work of plastering the new rooms and finishing up the two large chimneys.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hoffman were in Montpelier on the 27th to call on relatives and friends. Miss Agnes McCarthy, who had been spending a few days with them, returned to her home in that city. Other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wilber, who made a short visit at the home of James J. Knaply.

Mrs. Harry M. Laseil and children, Roy, Bud and Lena, are with Mrs. Laseil's parents in Barre Town, for a stay of a week.

Mrs. Ida M. Kendrick, who has been spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. D. J. Briggs, returned yesterday to her home in Barre.

What is known as the "high bridge" over the brook leading from the Martin reservoir of the Barre water system to the Stevens branch of the Winoclock is out of repair and the town is taking steps to have it put in order at once.

Bags to be filled with supplies for the Barre hospital were distributed in this village last Monday.

Mrs. George Marr, who has been with her daughter, Irene, Mrs. Raymond Farrington of Cabot, for some time past, returned to her home last Sunday. She will join her husband in New Haven, Conn., later.

The selectmen will meet at the office of the town clerk next Friday, Nov. 1, to pay bills.

L. Marshall Jackson, who has been at home for a few days on account of an attack of influenza, has recovered sufficiently to return to work in the baggage room at Barre yesterday.

The new cement bridge at the south end of the village is now finished and the road opened for travel.

Francis Laseil, who has been with his sister, Mrs. George Dillingham of Northfield, for a little time past, is at home this week.

George Marr, a long-time resident and well known in this town and Barre, is now with the Winchester Arms company of New Haven, Conn., in the capacity of inspector. His son, Elmore, is with him in that city just now, but will return to Montpelier seminary when the school reopens.

Herbert N. Farnham, a former road commissioner and for some years past having in charge summer road work using state money, has gone down country, where he expects to find employment for the winter.

ATTACK MAY BE OVERWHELMING.

Allies Are Increasing Their Pressure Against Austrians.

At Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Tuesday, Oct. 29 (by the Associated Press).—Austrian forces are retreating under ever increasing pressure and it is felt that the attack against the enemy will become overwhelming as soon as the entire allied force can enter the action.

With three successive days of fair weather, an extremely large body of troops, with supplies, has crossed the pontoons over the Piave. It is expected that the Austrian munition supply will give out. There are indications that the enemy's heavy artillery is being withdrawn in an effort to save the big guns.

The American Red Cross is preparing to assist the Italian population in towns evacuated by the Austrians. For ten miles back from the river the country has been desolated.

The latest reports show the Austrians retreating steadily to save themselves in the Piave district, where 150 guns and one thousand additional prisoners were captured to-day. Monte Grappa has been attacked violently by the enemy, however, but the action resulted in his repulse.

More than 20,000 prisoners have been captured since the attack began.

King Victor Emmanuel visited the reconquered territory to-day.

CAPITAL OF SLOVAKIA.

Pressburg Has Been Selected By Czechoslovak Council of State.

Paris, Oct. 30.—(Havas).—The Czechoslovak council of state has decided to make Pressburg the capital of Slovakia, according to the newspapers here.

Pressburg is situated on the north bank of the Danube, thirty-four miles southeast of Vienna. It is one of the finest cities in Hungary. It was announced recently that the Czechoslovak council had changed the name of Pressburg to Wilsonstadt in honor of President Wilson.

ONLY FEW BELGIANS FLED INTO HOLLAND

There Are Two Main Streams of Refugees—Suffering of Many of Them Was Intense.

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—When the German retreat in Belgium began it was expected that 250,000 refugees would seek safety in Holland. Up till Saturday night, however, only a small fraction of this number had arrived. At that time about seven thousand had passed through the wire gates marking the Dutch-Belgian frontier.

So far there has been two main streams some thirty miles apart. One point of entry is where the Dutch provinces of Brabant and Limbourg meet and the other is across the Meuse river into Maastricht, the capital of Limbourg province. At these points the fugitives are registered by the military authorities and must undergo a physical examination.

The sufferings of the old and infirm men, women and children on the 150-mile tramp were intense. Most of the French civilians had been on the road a month; others six weeks or two months. The fatigue of the journey was too much for some. The weaker ones died on the way and a few others succumbed soon after reaching the hospitable soil of Holland.

Many of the refugees are suffering from grip and bronchial affections.

Many pathetic incidents occurred during the march. Among the refugees reaching the Dutch border was a young mother with the body of her six-month-old baby clamped to her breast. The babe had died four days previously, but the mother refused to bury the body in soil held by the enemy. An old woman of Cambrai traveled for three weeks in a chair tied on a cart. Hardly had she reached neutral soil when the cart overturned and the woman was killed.

The Dutch villagers on the frontier have rendered efficient first aid to the refugees. At Maastricht great crowds welcomed the refugees by singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Brabanconne" and loaded them with food and dainties.

The French minister at The Hague has been investigating the possibility of repatriating the refugees to France through the liberated section of Belgium. A scheme for repatriation by sea also is being considered.

IS STILL CONTINUING.

Anti-Jewish Spirit in Russia Is Very Tense.

Moscow, Oct. 30.—The anti-Jewish movement in Russia is continuing, despite the resolution passed some time ago by the all-Russian central executive committee of the soviets condemning anti-semitic agitation and despite the appeals issued by various soviet organizations.

There have been no anti-Jewish outbreaks in recent weeks, but the atmosphere is tense. The council of the people's commissars has issued a proclamation stating that instigation of nationalistic antagonism will be severely punished and that those directly engaged in

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

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To Voters of Vermont

Honest party leaders cannot at one time be for and against a principle—they cannot at once press for the election of legislators favoring the Sheppard amendment and of a governor opposed thereto and so recorded that he cannot reverse himself without proving himself unfit for that office.

Voters of integrity cannot follow such leaders. In this day when the souls of men are stirred as never before, no such voter will let his conscience divide against itself in political affairs.

Leaders with divided consciences are not safe, and a party so divided cannot stand.

"Clement for Governor—And Why?"

Mr. Clement, in the above entitled circular, places the defeat of the Sheppard Amendment as of "far greater importance" than a careful and business-like conduct of the affairs of the state, and then proceeds to misrepresent section 1 of the amendment by leaving out the words "for beverage purposes."

That the voters may clearly see this, we place in parallel columns Mr. Clement's statement and section 1 of the Amendment, as follows:

Section 1 of the Sheppard Amendment.

After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Mr. Clement's Statement.

"The business of the state should be conducted in a careful and business-like manner, but the question of far greater importance is that of the proposed ratification of the Sheppard amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

The omission of the word "for beverage purposes" has deceived or misled many. Will Mr. Clement now tell the voters of Vermont whether he intended to omit, or was so careless a business man that he did not observe the omission of the words "for beverage purposes?"

Which is the fact, Mr. Clement?

Don't Vote Against Best Interests of Vermont

No plea will hold that the experience of the Republican candidate in private "big business" has fitted him for the governorship. The morals and manners of "big business" do not effect that. Partial records of his public business is as follows—as senator from Rutland county in 1900 he was conspicuous for his absence from the Senate chamber; as mayor of Rutland with associates for conducting his business according to existing laws and ordinances, he resigned because he could not get things done as he thought they should be. Making it his business to become governor, he became, first a bolting candidate in 1902, then an independent and Democratic candidate in 1906, and now by the vicious working of a primary law made by Republicans, he is their candidate, a "rum" candidate for an "anti-rum" party.

By widespread report, there are among the advocates for his election, attorneys retained by the liquor interests together with candidates for office and officeholders who, two years ago, knew more of the reported delinquencies of the present governor than does the public to-day. These helped to nominate him, helped to elect him, some used this knowledge to coerce him, and, finally, some betrayed him. And these men now assure us that there is harmony in the Republican party of Vermont. In God's name, what iniquitous acts of men in high places will disturb the harmony of that party?

The Democratic State Ticket

For Governor—William B. Mayo of Northfield.
 For Lieutenant-Governor—H. C. Brislin of Rutland.
 For Secretary of State—Thomas B. Wright of Burlington.
 For State Treasurer—O. E. Luce of Stowe.
 For State Auditor—J. C. Derrick of Fair Haven.
 For Attorney-General—F. L. Webster of Swanton.

It's None Too Early to Buy Christmas Gifts

especially if they are to be sent overseas.

We've a good selection of practical and useful gifts all ready. Come in and look them over. Good gifts, suitable for the boys in camp.

Men's and Boys'

Underwear

\$1.00 to \$5.00 each, all styles, cotton, cotton and wool, and all wool. Special value in Boys' Drop-Seat Union Suits, age 4 to 16, at \$1.10 each. Buy only what you need, but buy early. No more to be had at these prices.



F. H. Rogers & Company

anti-Jewish agitation and "pogroms" will be outlawed. The proclamation says "the Jewish workman is a brother to us."

While the Russian soviet republic is making efforts to fight this relic of barbarism, the German government puts its seal of approval upon it and helps the anti-semitic movement by officially excluding the Yiddish language from the mails.

An Explanation Required

Will each of the gentlemen herein named answer the questions below:

Mr. J. R. Searles, chairman of Republican State Committee; Mr. William A. Lord, Republican Campaign Committeeman; Mr. Mason S. Stone, Mr. Harry A. Black, Mr. Walter F. Scott, Mr. Benjamin Gates, Mr. Frank C. Archibald, Mr. Frank C. Williams, bank examiner; Mr. Herbert G. Barber, attorney-general.

Prior to the November elections, 1916, did you not know, either facts or reports, as to irregularities in the accounts of the State Auditor?

State Auditor Gates—For two years evidence of these irregularities has been plainly before you. Have you performed your duty in accordance with the oath you took when assuming office?

Bank Commissioner Williams—In the accounts of the former State Auditor is a succession of plainly marked items of deficit or of unauthorized expenditures. Have you not, year by year, certified that the Auditor's work was correctly done?

Attorney-General Barber—These reports, with confirmation, have been public property for months. Why have you not investigated and taken action in accordance with your findings?

Will the Board of Control tell why they did not plan to make their report to the voters before election?

THE REMEDY

To avoid the recurrence of such misappropriation of state funds, the Democratic party would have an annual auditing of all state accounts by independent expert accountants.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

The Republican party of Vermont, because of factional fights and not "On account of the scourge of disease which has swept over the state," called no convention and formulated no platform of principles.

The Republican candidates for state office, however, have made a "declaration of principles," and these are being presented to the people through large display advertisements in the press of the state by the Republican State Committees. These principles are all fine, but they are just what the Republican party has failed to put into practice during more than fifty years of unlimited and uninterrupted power in Vermont.

The confession recently made by the Governor takes care of the first principle, and indicates "A sound business administration for Vermont" by Republicans has not been the fruitage of their unlimited power for many years.

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th principles, formulated by these Republican candidates for state office, all relate to national affairs, and all fair-minded men will admit these may safely be left to President Wilson and Congress.

The 6th principle set forth by these Republican candidates for office—"Brief, business session of legislature," is something unknown in the Republican traditions of Vermont.

The 7th principle is one in which all good Vermonters, regardless of party affiliation, fully concur.

The 8th principle would indicate that Mason Stone had been "born again," for more than all other men in Vermont combined he was responsible for the closing of the little "red schoolhouse" in the rural districts of Vermont. Will the farmers, by their ballots, subscribe for stock in this "new birth?"

The 9th principle is another bid for the farmer's vote. What guarantee has the farmer that this Republican party of Vermont, which has been in unlimited and uninterrupted power in this state for more than fifty years, and during all this time has failed to furnish "better back roads," will do so in the next two years?

The 10th principle is taken from the Democratic platform.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them."

Mayo Club of Washington County